

COLORIMETRIC TEST DEVICE WITH REDUCED ERROR

Field of the Invention

5 The invention relates to test devices useful in colorimetric analyte determination. In particular, the invention provides a colorimetric test device in which at least a portion of the device's support is of a reflectivity that will not interfere with the meter's error detecting means thus facilitating low sample volume testing.

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Background of the Invention

Colorimetric determination of analytes, meaning chemical and biochemical components, in body fluid samples is well known. For example, persons with diabetes place samples of their whole blood on test strips that are inserted into
15 meters that determine blood glucose levels based on color changes induced in the test strip by the reaction of blood glucose and enzymes within the strip's test site. Fig 1 depicts a known test device 10 with aperture 14 in support 12 into which aperture 14 a sample is placed. Reagent pad 11, typically a hydrophilic material containing a suitable reagent, underlies aperture 14 for purposes of analyte testing.
20 Light is reflected and measured on the opposite side of pad 11 to that which the sample is applied.

In performing colorimetric measurements, components such as red blood cells ("RBCs") that may interfere with the measurement must be filtered out. In
25 devices, such as shown in Fig. 1, a filtering means is used to ensure that the fluid reaching the measurement side of the reagent pad is substantially free of RBCs. Further, it is desirable that the presence of RBCs and the background color due to their presence can be measured and corrected for by taking a measurement at a wavelength of approximately 700 nm.

Recently, colorimetric meters and testing devices useful therewith have been developed that use a smaller sample of blood than is required for testing in previously available systems. Due to the smaller sample size, it is desirable to reduce the aperture on the testing device. However, it has been discovered that a portion of the light reflected back during measuring of RBCs at 700 nm may be due to the area of the testing device's support that surrounds the aperture. This may cause the reflectance at 700 nm to be higher than that for RBCs if the surrounding support material is more reflective than the RBCs. This result is disadvantageous because it adversely affects the meter's error detecting scheme. Thus, a need exists for a testing device useful in colorimeters that overcomes this disadvantage.

Brief Description of the Drawings

FIG. 1 is a perspective view of a test device of the prior art.

Fig. 2 is a plan view of the bottom surface of one embodiment of the test device of the invention.

Fig. 3 is a plan view of the bottom surface of an alternative embodiment of the device of the invention.

Fig. 4 is a plan view of a preferred embodiment of the device of the invention.

Detailed Description of the Invention and Preferred Embodiments

The present invention provides testing devices useful in colorimetric measurements of analytes, as well as methods for their use and production, in which at least a portion of the device's support is of a reflectivity that will not interfere with the meter's error detecting means. The invention may find particular utility in the testing of small sample volumes, or of samples of less than about 5 μ l. Thus, in one embodiment the invention provides a testing device comprising,

consisting essentially or, and consisting of a support comprising, consisting essentially of, and consisting of a top surface, a bottom surface and an aperture
5 therethrough, wherein at least a portion of the bottom surface surrounding the aperture has a reflectivity of less than about 12 percent at between about 600 and 730 nm.

The test device of the invention may be useful in any of a wide variety of
10 colorimeters. However, the invention may find particular utility in meters as described in United States Patent Nos. 4,935,346, 5,049,487, 5,304,468, 5,563,042 and 5,059,394, incorporated herein in their entireties by reference. The invention may find further particular utility in colorimeters in such meters in which a sample of less than about 5 μ l is used.

15 The test device of the invention may be of any shape, but preferably is a strip. In Fig. 2 is depicted a preferred embodiment of the invention. As shown, test strip 20 has support 21 with a top surface (not shown), bottom surface 23, and an aperture 24 therethrough (not shown). The aperture overlies reagent pad 25.
20 The entire bottom surface 23 of support 21, and preferably the entirety of support 21 has a reflectivity of less than about 12 percent at between about 600 and 730 nm.

Fig. 3 depicts an alternative embodiment of the invention. In Fig. 3 is depicted test device 30 from which the reagent pad is removed. Area 35
25 surrounding aperture 34 is depicted, area 35 having a reflectance of less than about 12 percent at between about 600 and 730 nm. Preferably, area 35 is of dimensions such that, in combination with aperture 34, it corresponds to the entire optical viewing area for the meter with which the test device will be used. In yet another undepicted embodiment, the test strip is formed of a material that is transparent to
30 light of the wavelengths used by the colorimeter.

In embodiments in which only a portion of the support is of the desired reflectivity, the material forming that portion of the support may itself be of the desired reflectivity or alternatively, the desired reflectivity may be achieved by coloring the area so that the desired reflectivity will be achieved. Coloring of the area may be achieved by any convenient means including, without limitation, printing a suitably colored ink onto the area, laminating a colored section on the area, or coloring the material from which the support will be made. For example, colorant may be added to polymer beads and extruded to form sheets of material from which the support may be formed.

The supports useful in the devices of the invention may be made of any material that is capable of supporting a reagent element and is sufficiently rigid to be inserted into or on a measuring device, such as a meter. Useful materials include, without limitation, thermoplastic materials. Preferably, the material is a polyolefin, such as a polyethylene or polypropylene, a polystyrene, a polyester, or combinations thereof. More preferably, the support is formed from a polystyrene.

The support may be of any dimensions suitable for use with a measurement device. Generally, the length dimensions are from about 15 to about 60 mm, the width dimensions are from about 5 to about 20 mm, and the thickness is about 0.1 to about 2.5 mm. Mounted on either the top or preferably, the bottom surface of the support is a reagent element that may be in any convenient form including, without limitation a membrane, pad, or the like. Typically and preferably, the reagent pad is a hydrophilic porous matrix with one or more suitable reagents impregnated into its pores. The reagents may be any reagent suitable for reacting with the target analyte to produce a compound that is characteristically absorptive at a wavelength other than a wavelength at which the assay medium substantially absorbs light. The reagent element is attached to the support by any convenient means for example by use of a non-reactive adhesive.

The aperture in the support over- or underlies the reagent element. The aperture may have any suitable configuration including, without limitation, circular, ovoid, elliptical, oblong, and the like. Preferably, the aperture is "obround" meaning that it is two halves of a circle extended apart by a straight midsection, as shown in Fig. 4. The aperture of Fig. 4 is defined by top and bottom half circles or arcs 44a and 44b and midsection 46. Arcs 44a and 44b each are defined by a base width in the range of about 3 to about 6 mm and an arc height of about 1.5 to about 3 mm. Midsection 46 is of the same width as the base width of arcs 44a and 44b and a height, along y axis 48, in the range of about 0.1 to about 0.2 mm. The total y axis tangent-to-tangent dimension for aperture 41 equals twice the arc diameter plus the length of midsection 46 and, thus, is about 3.1 to about 6.2 mm. Generally, the sample volume applied to the aperture is about 5 to about 50 μ l and in the preferred embodiment is about 5 μ l or less.

The device of the invention preferably includes an alignment notch at one end for aligning of the device in the measurement instrument with which it will be used. In the preferred embodiment of the device, and as shown in Fig. 4, the notch has opposing, mirror image edges that are in substantially parallel relationship to each other and with centerline 48. In a more preferred embodiment, notch 45 has three pairs of opposing edges 45a, 45b, 45a' and 45b', and 45a'' and 45b''. Edge segments 45a and 45b are each set at an angle α that preferably ranges from 30 to 60° and the segments have lengths of about 0.5 to about 2.0 mm. The distal edges of 45a and 45b extend laterally from centerline 38 for a distance, preferably about 2.0 to about 3.0 mm. The distal ends each extend laterally from centerline 48 a distance of about 1.0 to about 2.0 mm.

Segments 45a' and 45b' extend downwardly from the proximal ends of 45a and 45b respectively and are substantially parallel to centerline 48. Segments 45a' and 45b' have lengths preferably about 0.5 to about 2.0 mm. Segments 45a'' and

45b'' extend inwardly from the proximal ends of 45a' and 45b' each forming an angle β with centerline 48 that ranges from about 30 to about 60 °. The proximal ends of 45a'' and 45b'' intersect at centerline 48.

5 The test device of the invention may be used with any colorimetric instrument, such as a meter, adapted and suitable for measuring a targeted analyte in a fluid sample including, without limitation, a physiological or biological fluid sample such as blood, interstitial fluid, or the like. The meter optionally, but typically and preferably, includes a test device holder into which the device is inserted and an alignment pin either in the device holder or a test device receptacle area. The alignment notch of the test device has a configuration for engagement with the alignment pin to ensure proper alignment of the device upon insertion. Additionally, the notch-pin engagement maintains the test device in a substantially motionless position with respect to the alignment pin when the device is operatively engaged within the device holder or meter.

A variety of analytes may be detected and their concentrations determined using the test device of the invention. Illustrative analytes include, without limitation, glucose, cholesterol, lactate, alcohol, and the like. In a method for use of the device of the invention, the test device is provided for receiving a fluid sample. Prior to, or after, insertion of the device into a suitable measuring instrument, for example a meter, a quantity of the fluid is applied or introduced to the device's aperture by any convenient method including, without limitation, deposition, injection, wicking, or the like. The sample volume applied to the aperture is about 5 to about 50 μ l, preferably about 5 μ l or less. The sample is allowed to react with the reagent of the reagent element to produce a detectable product that is then related to the amount of analyte in the sample by the measurement instrument. Automated meters for detecting and measuring the product for use with colorimetric assays are well known in the art as for example disclosed in U.S. Patent No. 5,059,394, incorporated herein in its entirety by reference.

In another embodiment of the invention, a kit is provided comprising, consisting essentially of, and consisting of a measurement instrument and at least one test device of the invention. The kit also may include sampling accessories including, without limitation, a blood letting device, such a lancet, a control solution, and the like, and combinations thereof.

The invention will be clarified further by consideration of the following, non-limiting examples.

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Examples

Example 1

The area of the bottom surfaces surrounding the aperture of several polystyrene test strips was colored as follows: gray test strip marked with black; gray test strip marked with blue; and gray test strip marked with red. Additionally, transparent, white and black test strips were formed.

The strips were formed by fashioning a polymer sheet with the color band on the back side of the sample application port into a card. Adhesive tape was applied over the back side of the sample application port and a reagent impregnated membrane previously calibrated with the standard test strip design of gray polystyrene plastic was affixed to the adhesive. The resulting card was then cut into strips for testing. A 5 μ L sample of 25 % hematocrit blood spiked to 50 mg/dL glucose was applied to the aperture of the strip and the progress of the chemical reaction was monitored using a ONE TOUCH® Basic meter. After approximately 45 secs. either a blood glucose reading, a control solution reading, or an insufficient blood error was reported by the meter. The results of the testing demonstrated that the transparent, black and black-marked gray strips, having reflectivities of less about 12 percent at approximately 600 to 730 nm, produced one or less error messages.

Example 2

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